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organization of two other branches soon, namely: Idaho and Indiana. At the last meeting of the State Teachers' Association in these States a committee was appointed to organize a State branch, and this will probably be done within a short time.

Prof. W. A. Ramsey, president of the Arkansas State branch, has organized the Ashley County Teachers' Branch in Arkansas this autumn, and eight Arkansas High School branches, namely: Walnut Ridge, Huntsville, Thornton, St. Paul, De Vall Bluff, Hoxie, Pochontas, and Biggers. A branch was also organized on July 12 in the Summer School of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, with Superintendent T. D. Brooks, of Hillsboro, as chairman, and Miss Lillie L. Martin, of Baylor University, as secretary.

The Peace Prize Essay Contest this year promises to be even larger than ever before. It is believed that every State in the country will be represented this year. Several boards of trade have taken up the matter, and will probably use their influence in securing contestants from their cities, or will conduct a separate contest for their own city. The league's contest is open to seniors in normal and secondary schools, and closes March 1, 1913. The league is co-operating with the Lindgren Peace Prize Essay Contest, of which Prof. J. A. James, of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, is secretary. This contest is open to all high-school students of this country, the country being divided into seven geographical sections. Three prizes will be given in each section and one prize for the best in the country.

The president of the North Carolina branch, Superintendent Charles L. Coon, of Wilson, has compiled a Peace Day Bulletin, which the State Department of Education has published for distribution among the teachers of the State. This will be distributed sooner than the usual Peace Day Bulletin, since so many of the North Carolina schools close before the 18th of May. Mr. Coon suggests in the Bulletin that the teachers select any day most convenient for the observance of Peace Day. Since the Peace Day Bulletin for the observance of May 18, issued by the United States Bureau of Education, will not be issued until later, this North Carolina bulletin will fill a great need, and it is to be hoped that all States whose schools close early in the spring will adopt this method.

The American School Peace League is now planning its mid-year meeting, which will take place during the convention of the Department of Superintendence in Philadelphia the latter part of February.

The secretary of the league spent some three months in Europe this autumn for the purpose of furthering the plans for the International Conference on Education which the United States Government has taken the initiative in calling. The secretary had conferences with the educational officers in Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium, England, and Holland. The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Foreign Affairs at The Hague gave especial attention to the matter, since it is expected that the Dutch government will call the conference.

Since returning to America, the secretary reported on the conference to the Department of the Interior and to the Department of State. While in Washington the secretary called on the foreign ambassadors representing those countries which she had not visited, and

presented the plans of the conference. The written plan made out by the secretary, involving the program and objects of the conference, has been sent to the ambassadors by the Department of State. A full description of the objects and organization of the conference will appear in a later report.

One Hundred Years of Peace.

Address of Hon. William D. B. Ainey, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania,

At the dinner given by the American committee for the celebration of one hundred years of peace among English-speaking people to Ambassador Bryce, Hotel Astor, New York, December 13, 1912, Hon. Alton B. Parker, presiding.

Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen: It affords me a high sense of privilege to be present with you on this occasion, distinguished and graced by the British ambassador, who has consented to be your guest, and to unite with you in behalf of my colleagues in the Congress of the United States in expressions of felicitation and encomium and in conveying to him America's tribute of great affection.

I am deeply appreciative of the harmonious blending of thought and expression, of person and place, of illustrious guest and purposeful host in this complimentary dinner tendered to Ambassador Bryce by the American committee for the celebration of one hundred years of peace among English-speaking peoples.

America is not unmindful of the diplomatic brilliancy of the distinguished guest; it will not forget him as one deeply versed in history—a man of letters. He will be remembered for his charm of manners and engaging personality, but the emphasis of his accomplished work among us has been in a sense, perhaps, to him unknown. He has interwoven the fibers of his own generous sympathies into the very fabric of American heart life and bound the English-speaking peoples by the cords of love.

A hundred years of peace between elbow-touching nations, wherein the thoughts and purposes of each have run in parallel lines in unbroken course, notes a great era of the world.

The signing of the 'treaty of Ghent marks a new source from whence spring the fountains of English-speaking history. Since that day the two mighty rivers of Anglo-Saxon life and influence have flowed steadily on and, side by side, never overflowing their banks, but in their onward course bound in the very nature of things to mingle their waters in the great ocean of a common destiny and accomplishment.

It would be interesting to follow them in their history under this figure of speech from small beginnings to the mighty present, and peer, as far as the mere human may, into the region of the coming days.

The similarity is so apparent that it has been oftentimes remarked, common in language, literature, history, and traditions, with similar religious and ethical conceptions, possessed of the same ideas as to the fundamentals in government, they have both sought, through all these means of expression, to obtain and give that liberty which means the exaltation of the individual life to a place where it may fulfill the duty of its created purpose.

The common goal is quite apparent, the waters may overflow the banks, and, God forbid it, wars may come to hinder and delay; but as surely as the day is day, as right is right, and rivers flow to ocean, the Anglo-Saxon problem will ultimately find solution in the broadest and deepest unity of purpose.

Among the world's great thinkers of other races the peculiar aptitude of the Anglo-Saxon to grasp the thought of his own and others' rights in his quest for liberty has been pointed out. He has been intensely but not selfishly individualistic in his views. To him personal liberty has meant individual liberty, if one may here differentiate in terms. Not merely the liberty to throw off restraint, but liberty to do and be and think and to acquire; liberty to express himself in life and influence, to reach the topmost rung, to climb the highest peak, to fulfill within himself the high possibility of his created being.

One hundred years of peace have not been years of sluggish sleep. Great problems have been met and solved, and these in turn have made new problems, which now meet the English-speaking peoples. During this lapse of time the Anglo-Saxon has contributed largely to modern civilization, and in turn received of its benefactions. He has demanded for himself liberty, and he has attained it and has increased in stature by the attainment. With liberty came enlightenment, and this gave him a vision of opportunity, and he has seized upon it.

The rank and file have answered to the Anglo-Saxon cry to step up higher. Thus far their destiny is accomplished. It has brought an influx of great numbers, the inevitable result of our conception of personal liberty, into the activity incident to national governments, and so influencing the international relations. And now they are turning the wheels of our body politic. National consensus of opinion, always potent, rests not now with the few but with the many.

The spirit of unrest, concerning which so much has been said, comes as a necessary sequence in the development of the liberty of thought among the English peoples, and it has caused some to question whether after all we have not made a bad solution. I have no fears, nor would I retrograde in Anglo-Saxon purpose, but meet the issue squarely.

The problem is profoundly international; it is intensely national; it is pre-eminently individual; involved in it are the principles which sustain world peace.

Referring again to the accepted and well-recognized similarity between British and American conditions and thought, as elements contributing materially to a continuance of English peace, it may well be said that men who think alike have little chance to dispute. So strong is this that were the boundary lines of government suddenly removed with their attendant prejudices, the English-speaking peoples would coalesce, as by the law of attraction, to a common thought and interest.

The point, then, is for us to know that we think alike. This brings international confidence. If we do not know that our neighbor across the line is thinking similar thoughts, having similar hopes, actuated by similar ambitions, we have no common interest in each other. But when we find that he grows roses and we like roses, the door opens and we may go back and forth in new-born comity.

History, travel, commerce, intercommunication, arbitral treaties, and arbitrations lead nations to know

each other better and bring about a common understanding—an international public opinion.

Nations express themselves through their peoples and public opinion, considered in the light of the greater number of those whose thought create it, is more powerful than ever before. It is the power which hereafter can influence war or sustain peace between the English-speaking peoples. It must be addressed; it must be considered; it must be reckoned with.

Mankind yields to two great influences—the intellectual, which affects his judgment, and the moral, affecting his sentiment. The world has ever strongly emphasized the first and too oft minimized the second as being effeminate and intangible.

It has been the intangible, if you please, sympathy, love, honor, patriotic devotion, high unselfishness, which has left its impress in every step of progress in individual or world development. On no other basis can the brotherhood of man be established and maintained; on no other consideration can world peace and home peace be assured. To its gentle attractions the multitudes have ever yielded a ready response; but if it be not offered to the people, what then? There soon is found a lodgment for the world-destroying counterfeit—war-producing hate.

To bring about an international understanding, using the apt term formulated by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, so freighted in meaning as to be quickly seized by the English world, we need an "international mind."

We may not stop here, else we fail in our philosophy to realize how much the great world hangs its activities upon the broad sympathies of mankind; the potency of the emotional in man; its quick response to words of love or hate, to kiss or blow; the ready yielding of both men and nations to the common influence of a kindred feeling.

Some years ago an article touching the relations between the United States and Great Britain appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*. It closed with a sentiment so high and exalted that I bring it here:

"Though our countries may have no formal alliance,
They have a league of hearts."

The author was your distinguished guest, the sentiment a page from his great heart and life and work.

Let it be paraphrased and then enthroned beside the other one.

Give us then—

An international mind to understand,
An international heart to feel,

and our hundred years of peace are but the beginning of an endless day of peace on earth, good will to men.

The School Teacher as the Advance Agent of Peace.

By Thomas H. Lewis, President Western Maryland College and of the Maryland Branch of the American School Peace League.

Address given at the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Maryland Peace Society, McCoy Hall, Baltimore, January 28.

The American School Peace League was organized to extend the peace movement among the school children of our country. The organization is of the simplest character, attempting at present only to bring directly before the pupils the duty and blessings of peace by